

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.

THE GREEK AMBASSADOR.

A Ball-Room Scene at Trans-

marina.

From London Society.

"I say Trevylian, such fun!—the people have never seen your uniform, and there will not be the least difficulty in persuading them that you are the diplomatic representative of the new Hellenic monarchy. Will you play the part for one night?—yes, I think you will have such a success as we seen."

This speech was addressed to me in a ball-room in the district colony of Transmarina, the particular locality of which can be found in any Gazetteer. The glare of many a lamp, and up faced a host of young trollops, who were usually seen in the British isles; but there was no lack of beauty, and the soft crushing of crinolines, and the hum of conversation, all drawn from the tuning up of fiddles and other instruments, formed in my young ears a delightful prelude to the coming tray.

"Delight!" said "creech, the gentle man who spoke above.

I met a very pretty girl, the daughter of the General. Assistant Quartermaster General, and my friend Screech, a naval officer, was obliged to repeat his interesting position.

"I shall be delighted, dear fellow," said I, "to be in your company to the end."

"I can't speak a word of Greek. At school, like Bonaparte in Russia, as Brunaud remarked—I was educated by the elements."

"Nonsense, that's not true."

"But I'll give you a little broken English, if you like."

"Just as good—come along. Allow me, Sir Piper Timkins, to present to you his Excellency, Count Pollio hol-hol. That's the Ambassador from the King of the Greeks to—"

The rest was inaudible; but Sir Piper's bowing low expressed the greatest pleasure he felt in making the acquaintance of so distinguished a functionary, and to my great relief it did it in the vernacular. My reply was brief and sufficiently dignified to pass muster.

"He is a nasty, upstart little brat," remark Sir Piper Timkins, "and please, if the pigs, we'll be right."

He was seated in the sofa. "You'll see how I'll set up to you; for though he tries to snub his inferior, his prestige is much above his deserts."

The people at the ball-room had been

sojourning at the "Greek" ballroom.

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1864.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES
CIGARS, & CO., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third.
SAINT PAUL.

B. PRESLEY,

NO. 129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL,

A GENT FOR

Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder.

ALL ORDERS, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR

Blasting, Rifle, Diamond Grain, and Duck Sporting.

Promptly Filled. Also Agent for

GRISWOLD'S CELEBRATED

PURE GROUND COFFEE IN BULK.

By purchasing this COFFEE IN BULK, instead of Cans, a great saving is effected. HOTEL KEEPERS AND FAMILIES ARE INVITED TO GIVE THIS COFFEE A TRIAL.

23 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State"
25 Boxes of Oat Groceries
20 Boxes of Nuts
20 Half Boxes M. B. Raisins, New.
20 lbs. of Nuts
A large lot of New Garden Seeds.
40 lbs. of Fancy Candy
200 Boxes of Fancy Fruits.
15 Kegs New Fruits.

And every article usually kept by a Grocer.

B. PRESLEY, 129 Third St., St. Paul.

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EDWARD H. BIGGS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 181, Presley's Block, Third Street.

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
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and in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THIRTY WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Offices—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$1.00 per annum, or \$1.00 per month, *indefinitely* in advance.

12c. WEEKLY PRESS—\$7 per annum; \$2.50 for one month; \$1.25 for three months; 60c for one week.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.50; two months, \$1.25; one month, 60c; one week, 15c.

Two months, \$1.25; one month, 60c; one week, 15c.

Three months, \$1.25; one month, 60c; one week, 15c.

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Single copy, one year, \$1.00.

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One Square, Each Paid, \$1.00

Two Squares, \$2.00

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Seven Squares, \$7.00

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TEN Squares, \$10.00

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Single instance of its failure is known.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and give it

the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It Does Not Dry Up a Cough,

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES WILL INVARIABLY CURE.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

A half bottle has often completely relieved the most

STUBBORN COUGH!!

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable.

It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

ATTORNEYS ordering in legal advertisements

are regarded as accountable for the cost of the insertion of this advertisement.

It is in a special agreement to charge the same to advertising.

Advertisers in the Daily are, two

thirds additional to the Daily, two

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Advertisers in the Weekly are, one

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THE CITY UNION

The Great Celebration.

THE AFTERNOON PROCESSION.

FULL REPORT OF THE SPEECHES
AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

EVENING ILLUMINATION.

St. Paul in a Blaze of Glory.

The celebration over the fall of Richmond passed off handsomely and successfully yesterday afternoon and evening. So far as we could learn no accident or unpleasant incident occurred during the entire time, and St. Paul can congratulate herself upon having nobly honored the great success our arms.

The Afternoon.

Agreeable to the programme ringing of bells and firing of cannon ushered in the hour of noon.

Simultaneously with this demonstration, stores, banks, shops, &c., were closed and all business for the day was suspended. The soldiers from the Fort came down in good time, and the procession formed promptly at one o'clock in front of the International, in the following order:

First—The Governor of the State and staff, and the Brigadier General and Staff mounted. Seconders on duty in this city, and officers of the State Militia in the order of rank, mounted.

Third—The Military Band of the Second Minnesota, mounted.

Fourth—Detachments of four companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, mounted and armed with sabers, under command of Major A. E. Rice.

Fifth—Detachment of Veteran Corps.

The procession marched through the streets which were announced in the programme, the march occupying two hours.

THE SPEECHES.

The procession was dismissed at the International, where it formed, and in a few minutes after, General Sibley, the President of the day, appeared upon the balcony and called the meeting to order, the crowd in the street having by this time reached several thousand. General Sibley introduced Gov. Miller as the first speaker, who spoke as follows:

Gov. Miller's Address.

The fall, or rather the resurrection of Richmond, and the results of our recent and grandest triumph, will doubtless be suitably dwelt upon by the eloquent gentlemen who are to succeed me.

The long line of rebel entrenchments in our possession—the wrecked and exploded iron-clads of the insurgents—the 500 pieces of abandoned artillery—the 40,000 prisoners, wounded or slain of the enemy—the flying fugitives on all the mountain sides of Eastern Virginia—the patriotic shouts of 100,000 pursuing Union soldiers, and Abraham Lincoln in the city of Richmond, will not only furnish material for discussion during the present day, but will be written upon the brightest pages of our country's history.

But I leave these and kindred topics to friends who are to follow, and will pass a passing tribute to the brave men, both living and dead, to whom we are especially indebted for the preservation of the Union. It never should and it never can be forgotten, that when the cry came up from the South, feebly echoed back from the North "peaceable separation, independent Government, and no subjugation;" amid these elements of destruction our soldiers responded, "we have come for the purpose of subjugation or conquest, but we have come to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to exact from every intelligent being of this land submission to the government of our fathers."

Unawed by the gigantic proportions of the rebellion, by northern sympathy with traitors, or by the timidity of statesmen, you army calmly appeared in the following note:

St. Paul, April 8, 1865.

Gen. H. S. Sibley:

SIR.—The condition of my health is such that the condition of the weather renders it impossible for me to fulfill the appointment at the jubilee this evening. I less regret my inability as the occasion is so well provided for by the eminent gentlemen who will address the people. But, had we not the strength of our country, it is not unfit to cast our eyes over the land and see how many noble graves are filled with the brave men who have achieved this. The valley of the Mississippi has become sweet as they contain the dust of our friends.

He concluded by stating that the hearts of our foreign representatives would be gladdened to receive this news, as they have been like the pilgrim, on a desert beneath the burning rays of the sun, waiting for the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

Letter from Mr. Brisbin.

J. B. Brisbin, Esq., was to have been the next speaker, but excused himself in the following note:

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Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. BRISBIN.

Address by T. J. Galliard, Esq.

Mr. Galliard said he supposed every body was glad to day, except John Bull, Jeff. Davis and the Devil. My heart feels good, and I wouldn't strike a dog.

Long time ago we saw a black cloud in the East, and the political horizon looked dark. It betokened what was to come to day. That cloud accumulated in power and strength until at last it burst in fury. Four years ago Major Anderson was stationed in South Carolina. He saw that the storm was about to burst and he cast the die. But no man can relate to day all which has happened since then. Richmond has fallen. Jeff. Davis has gone off somewhere, and who wants to go with him?

Mr. President: I believe not only that the dead shall live again, but that the dead do live again, and that from their lofty habitation or martyrdom to freedom are looking joyfully down upon the land restored and a Union preserved. May their memory be cherished and that the Union be perpetuated until "time shall not longer."

Ex-Gen. Gorman's Address.

Ex-Gen. Gorman was next introduced, and said:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

We celebrate an event, full of interest to mankind, and particularly so to the people of the United States. The occupation of Richmond, with many thousand prisoners, and extensive material of war, gives the country the most hopeful promise of a speedy return of peace and a united nationality.

The joy we feel is prompted by our

anxious hope that the calamities of war shall cease, that treason against the freest and best government the world has seen founded since the Christian era, can not succeed. We rejoice not at the fields of blood and carnage caused by the necessities of war. We rejoice not that our armies have been compelled to ravage, destroy works of art, public improvements, or close the great gateway of commerce. We rejoice not at any of the calamities of war. But we rejoice at the failure of traitors and ambitious men to break down the temples of liberty, erected by our forefathers, on this continent.

The God of battles that has given us this last crowning success, surely, will not fail to guide us on the way of final triumph. We rejoice in the prospect now before us, of a speedy re-construction of the Union, under and in a Catholic spirit.

We cannot, we must not fail, in this. The time will soon come when a wise statesmanship will be more effective for good, than the sword. When the Rebel armies are crushed; when the ambitious Southern leaders are shown of their power and their pretended form of government has become a myth, then our patriotic statesmen will have a task before them, equally by our forefathers at Independence Hall. Statesmanship must then prove that "peace hath victories no less renowned than those of war."

We rejoice that soon we shall welcome back to their homes, the war-worn veterans—that fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives, children and friends will again rejoin together around the cottage hearth stone—that they will soon see the land produce its fruits in peace—that we shall soon see our arms disbanded and the civil law resume its sceptre.

These are, or will be, the fruits of our great victories over a rebellion, the most causeless and unwarranted that ever befell a great people.

We finally rejoice to day, that America can soon stand in each and every State under well regulated Constitution of liberty, and proudly say to the old flag, "Forever hold that standard sheet,

Where breathes the fo, but falls before us, With freedom's soil beneath our feet, and freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

Judge Goodrich's Address.

Judge Aaron Goodrich being introduced, said on this occasion, in common with every man, woman and child, he rejoiced at the great triumph of our national arms. If he had the power, he would sing.

Give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever.

To him who alone doth great wonders, for his mercy endureth forever.

To him that smote Egypt in his first birth, for his mercy endureth forever.

To him which divided the Red Sea into parts; for his mercy endureth forever.

And made Israel to pass through the midst of it; for his mercy endureth forever.

But overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea; for his mercy endureth forever.

And slew famous Kings; for his mercy endureth forever.

Shih, King of the Amorites; for his mercy endureth forever.

And Og, the King of Bashan; for his mercy endureth forever.

And Jefferson Davis and his host; for his mercy endureth forever.

And Lee and his hosts; for his mercy endureth forever.

And Beauregard and his hosts; for his mercy endureth forever.

And Johnston and his hosts; for his mercy endureth forever.

And so on down to the last Corporal's guard found with arms in his hands.

But, he said, while we rejoice over our victories, it is not unfit to cast our eyes over the land and see how many noble graves are filled with the brave men who have achieved this. The valley of the Mississippi has become sweet as they contain the dust of our friends.

He concluded by stating that the hearts of our foreign representatives would be gladdened to receive this news, as they have been like the pilgrim, on a desert beneath the burning rays of the sun, waiting for the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

Letter from Mr. Brisbin.

J. B. Brisbin, Esq., was to have been the next speaker, but excused himself in the following note:

St. Paul, April 8, 1865.

Gen. H. S. Sibley:

SIR.—The condition of my health is such that the condition of the weather renders it impossible for me to fulfill the appointment at the jubilee this evening. I less regret my inability as the occasion is so well provided for by the eminent gentlemen who will address the people.

But, had we not the strength of our country, it is not unfit to cast our eyes over the land and see how many noble graves are filled with the brave men who have achieved this. The valley of the Mississippi has become sweet as they contain the dust of our friends.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN B. BRISBIN.

Address by T. J. Galliard, Esq.

Mr. Galliard said he supposed every body was glad to day, except John Bull, Jeff. Davis and the Devil. My heart feels good, and I wouldn't strike a dog.

Long time ago we saw a black cloud in the East, and the political horizon looked dark. It betokened what was to come to day. That cloud accumulated in power and strength until at last it burst in fury. Four years ago Major Anderson was stationed in South Carolina. He saw that the storm was about to burst and he cast the die. But no man can relate to day all which has happened since then. Richmond has fallen. Jeff. Davis has gone off somewhere, and who wants to go with him?

Mr. President: I believe not only that the dead shall live again, but that the dead do live again, and that from their lofty habitation or martyrdom to freedom are looking joyfully down upon the land restored and a Union preserved. May their memory be cherished and that the Union be perpetuated until "time shall not longer."

Ex-Gen. Gorman's Address.

Ex-Gen. Gorman was next introduced, and said:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

We celebrate an event, full of interest to mankind, and particularly so to the people of the United States. The occupation of Richmond, with many thousand prisoners, and extensive material of war, gives the country the most hopeful promise of a speedy return of peace and a united nationality.

The joy we feel is prompted by our

the war is not yet ended. Washington disbanded his army when he had nothing else to do. Grant said in a recent dispatch that he would follow Lee as long as it was of any use, and when it is of no use for Sheridan to follow, you may imagine what will be left. Richmond is nothing; Charleston is nothing, but the fact that the God of battles will give peace when it is due should be remembered.

The cloud has been lifted. We are happy, and a crow could sing to day if he was loyal. Jeff. Davis has gone—where? But what shall we do if we catch him? We must treat him magnanimously. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Lincoln are magnanimous. He (the speaker) was in favor of killing them, to illustrate the story of the Jew and the Christian who lived in the same town.

The latter was determined to convert the former by his own example. Each section would be an easy matter to overrun and conquer the other—and both have been mutually mistaken. The Government has triumphed by reason of its superiority in numbers and national resources, and now let us use the victory so as to put out the fire.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly Treble that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents documents to advertisers which will not find elsewhere.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

NUMBER 81.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

PEACE THROUGH VICTORY!

GLORY

TO GOD

IN THE HIGHEST!

SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY!

To Mail Subscribers to the Press.

In ordering this paper by mail, by choosing the following suggestion, much anxiety to posterity and the publishers may be avoided: Always date your letter, give the post office, county and State in full to which you wish the paper sent, and name the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or semi-monthly.

If the subscriber can, give the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper, give the address to which it has been sent, as well as to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

Any portion of the letter is intended for the editor, it should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.

O, clap your hands: all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph!

Sing praises to God! sing praises Sing praises unto our King! sing praises

Praise ye the Lord! O, for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever.

Praise him with the sound of the trumpet! praise him with psaltery and harp! Praise him with timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and organs!

Praise him upon the loud symbols; Praise him upon the high sounding cymbals!

Nowhere but in this grand orchestral ecstasy of the Psalmist's Te Deum—can one find fitting words to clothe the profound emotions of gratitude which swell the heart of the American citizen, in view of the great salvation which the Ruler of the Heavens has wrought out for his country.

The mighty work which He has committed to this generation is nearly ended. The grandest series of military achievements which have shaped the course of modern history, have culminated in a victory immeasurably more glorious than Austerlitz or Waterloo—a victory whose bloodless splendor eclipses all the savage exploits of Caesar or Napoleon.

Lee's whole army has surrendered to Gen. Grant, with all its artillery and small arms. The mighty legions, whose splendid valor has almost made treason illustrious on a hundred fields, and who, twenty days ago, stood behind the triple walls of Petersburg and Richmond, still 80,000 strong, and still hardly less proud, erect, defiant, than when a year and a half ago they carried the terror of their arms to the banks of the Susquehanna, have disappeared from the face of the earth forever.

All the hunted and fear-stricken remnant that survived the shock of the catastrophe which nine days ago overwhelmed Petersburg and Richmond, and the daily crash of Sheridan's onset upon flank and rear since then, has surrendered to the old flag, only too glad to purchase exemption from annihilation upon the easy terms dictated by the magnanimity of the conqueror of laying down their arms.

Caught as in a vice between the pursuing columns of the Union army, the sword of the victorious nation might have taken a memorable vengeance upon the banded traitors for all the blood and misery and desolation they have brought upon the nation. They might have

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH SURRENDER.

Secretary Stanton's Announcement
of Lee's Surrender.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 9.

The Department has just received Official Reports of the Surrender this day of

GENERAL LEE AND HIS ARMY, to Lieutenant General Grant, on the terms proposed by Lieut. General

Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[For the following details we are indebted to the courtesy of General Sibley, to whom they were forwarded last evening by telegraph. Similar dispatches were also sent to the Governor. —Ed. Passes.]

Correspondence between Grant and Lee.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
4:30 P. M.—April 9, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

General Lee Surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this P. M., upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

Gen. Lee Requests an Interview with Gen. Grant.

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whereby I had come to need and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant,
Comdg U. S. Forces.

Gen. Grant's Reply.

APRIL 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. forces:

Your note of this day is but that moment, 11:30 A. M., received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Let notice be sent on this road when you wish the interview to take place.

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Gen. Grant's Reply.

APRIL 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. forces:

Your note of yesterday is received, I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace. The meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to-day would lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself.

Gen. Grant Declines to Treat on any other Subject than Surrendering.

APRIL 9, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee.

General:—The result of last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of

the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Gen. Lee Asks for Terms.

April 7, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant.

General:—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, Gen.

The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrase the side arms of the officers, and the private horses or baggage.

Rolls of all the officers and men, to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as may designate. The officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms again under the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Orton—Adjoining the Bridge.

REJOICINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Speeches of Andy Johnson, Seward, Stanton and Butler.

There was immense rejoicing at Washington on the receipt of the news of the capture of Richmond. The merchants spontaneously closed their shops, and the people flowed into the streets by thousands. The clerks of the Departments swelling the throng of joyous people in the streets proceeded to different departments, hotels and private residences, calling out several distinguished men—among others Vice President Johnson made a speech, concluding as follows:

"One word more and I have done. It is this; I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. There is no higher duty known in the catalogue of crimes, and for that it is guilty of—it for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment for that crime that must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crime. You, my friends, have traitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebels here as well as there."

It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to commit their lives while they were at work, and rendering them unable to fulfil their means and ends, the men who have been deceived into the belief that they could work to overthrow the government. Hence I say this: 'the halter to intelligent, influential traitors.'

But to the men who have been deceived into the belief that they could work to overthrow the rebel rebels, I would extend leniency; I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the government, and become good citizens; but the leaders I would hang."

It is clear that, though wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime—Union men who have lost their property, who have been dispossessed of their homes, and who wander among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to day, in addressing the well informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, and in a very simple way, put in a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms. Let us put them down in law, in judgment and in the morals of the world."

SPREECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

I thank my fellow citizens for the honor or they do me by calling to congratulate me on the fall of Richmond.

I am now about writing my foreign dispatches. What shall I tell the emperor of China? I shall thank him, in your name, for never having permitted a pirate flag to enter the harbors of the empire.

What shall I say to the sultan of Turkey? I shall thank him, for always having surrendered rebel insurgents who had taken refuge in his kingdom.

What shall I say to the Emperor of the French, that he can go to morrow to Richmond and get his tobacco, so long held under blockade there, provided the rebels have not used it up.

To Lord John, I will say that Britain has done well to find the cotton exported from our ports under treaty with the United States cheaper than cotton obtained by running the blockade. As far as Earl Russell is concerned, he need not tell him that it is a war for the independence of the United States, and not a war for justice; and if Great Britain should only just to the United States, Canada will remain undisturbed by us so long as she prefers the authority of the noble queen to voluntary incorporation into the United States.

What shall I tell the King of Prussia? I will tell the King of Prussia that the Germans have been faithful to the standard of the United States, and that Baron Grotius has been constant in his friendship to the United States during his long residence in this country.

To the Emperor of Austria, I will say that he has proved himself a very wise man, for he told us in the beginning that he had no sympathy with rebellion any where.

I do not doubt, fellow citizens, but that at least you accede to the theory by which I have governed myself during the war, namely, that rebellion will end in the triumph of God's cause. I have thought the true theory, because I never knew a physician able to restore his patient to health unless he thought he could work a cure under the most unfavorable circumstances, and in the shortest of days.

Finally, if the American people approve, I will say that our motto in peace shall be what our text has been while in war. Every nation is entitled to regulate its own domestic affairs in its own way, and to command and conduct them so as to promote peace on earth and good will to mankind.

SPREECH OF SECRETARY STANTON.

In this great hour of triumph, my heart, as well as yours, is penetrated with gratitude to Almighty God for the success of this nation. Our hands are due to the French, the Spaniards, the Americans, the gallant officers and men who have periled their lives upon the battle-field and drenched the soil with their blood.

Henceforth, in consideration and our aid should go to the wounded, the maimed, and the suffering, who bear the marks of their great sacrifices in this struggle. Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence, for our care over us, and be blessed by him. He will guide and govern us in our duty hereafter, as He has carried us forward to victory in the past; that He will teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph, how to be just in the exercise of power, that he will enable us to secure the foundations of this republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that it shall live forever and ever.

Let us also forget the laboring millions in other lands, who, in this struggle, have given us their sympathies, and their prayers, and let us bid them rejoice with us in our great triumph. Then, having done this, let us trust the future to God, who will guide us, heretofore, according to his own good will.

SPREECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

"My FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to meet you on this glorious occasion when our armies are triumphant and our flag is waving over the rebel capital. Forever honored are the brave men who have fought and won the battle of this war, this hour of our triumph, and the masses are to come back with us into the old Union. [Cheers.]

"But those who brought this great ruin upon our country—this great expenditure of blood and treasure—no political power can ever be accorded to them,

Under no circumstances shall it be an their power again to tear down that flag which波ves over us. God rules by means and a more striking rule of justice we have not than that Weitzel's corps of negro soldiers was the first to enter Richmond. [Loud cheers.] Without doing any violence to this, it is a matter of congratulation, let every man swear to renew his devotion to the country and to liberty of speech, now and forever, once and inseparable." [Prolonged cheering.]

THE CELEBRATION AT FORT SUMPTER.

Henry Ward Beecher to Deliver an Address on the Occasion.

He Goes as a "Brother to Appeal to Mislead Brethren."

From the New York Times, April 3.

Preparations are in progress by the Government to celebrate in a becoming manner the capture of Fort Sumpter to the nation, on the 11th inst. The spring has decided upon the date for the interesting event is the 14th inst., that being the 4th anniversary of the sorrowful time when the flag of the Union was lowered by the gallant Anderson, and the brazen and impudent rebels, who had overwhelmed the garrison of the misguided men of South Carolina. The identical flag which was shot away by the rebels, and afterward nailed to its stanchions, the stormy gale still shuns it. Peter Hart, in his eloquent speech, again to be heard on the breeze, thus indicating by poetic justice, the honor and integrity of the nation.

The government officials, chief among whom will be Gen. Anderson, and the governors of the loyal states, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has been invited to make the address on the patriotic occasion, will leave New York on the 10th inst., and arrive at Fort Sumpter on the 13th. The steamer "Arauca" has met with a violent squall, and is unable to proceed.

Gen. Breckinridge, of the 10th corps, captured a rebel fort yesterday, and is now to be heard on the breeze.

At the time the fire broke out, nearly 400 soldiers were, as but a few were allowed to deck out in their uniforms, as they were given to the rebels.

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1864.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES
 CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

Janet SAINT PAUL.

B. PRESLEY,

No. 129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder.

ALL ORDERS, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR

Blasting, Rifle, Diamond Grain, and Duck Sporting.

Promptly Filled. Also Agent for

GRISWOLD'S CELEBRATED

PURE GROUND COFFEE IN BULK.

By purchasing this COFFEE in BULK, instead of Cans, a great saving is effected.

HOTEL KEEPERS AND FAMILIES ARE INVITED TO GIVE THIS COFFEE A TRIAL.

75 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State"
 and Ohio growth.
 25 Boxes W. R. Chocolates.
 240 Boxes R. B. Balsam, New.
 200 Boxes Laysers, New.
 A. L. & C. 100 Boxes Small White Army Beans.
 50 Boxes White Field Peas.
 400 Boxes Fancy Candy.
 200 Boxes New Canaries, Frutta.
 45 Boxes Peas.

And every article usually kept by a Grocer.

B. PRESLEY, 129 Third St., St. Paul.

mc1-4m

EDWARD H. BIGGS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street*

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
 WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
 COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
 PATENT MEDICINES.

And in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS.

mc1-4m

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, PLAT AND

ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS
 AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

mc1-4m

Office No. 230 Third-St., St. Paul, Minn.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

And Minnesota Hospital.

ESTABLISHED 1840, FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN, AND FOR THE CURE OF CORPULENT HALLUCINATIONS IN OFFICE IN CONCERT HALL, BOSTON, MASS.

The history of the above Institution, has not published a Manual of Sexual Diseases, a large book of 300 pages, and over 1000 illustrations, and a Manual of Diseases of the Skin, a Manual of Diseases, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the urinary and reproductive organs of men and women, of whatever nature, and a Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System, and a Manual of Diseases of the Mind and Body, Impotence, loss of power, and the secret infirmities of men and women, and a Manual of the best and most successful methods of treatment for all the above cases. Mailed in a plain package for one dollar.

For those particulars containing valuable information to the afflicted who wish to avoid quackery, mailed in a sealed envelop on receipt of 10 cents. Also a pamphlet for ladies, price 5 cents.

All communications confidentially treated.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Grover & Baker's

SEWING MACHINES

Are again pronounced the best

AT THE STATE FAIRS

Held in

IOWA, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MISSOURI

They have been awarded

The First Premium

FOR BEST WORK, BEST MACHINES, and
 BEST DISPLAY OF MACHINES;

A New Agency

For the State of Minnesota has been recently estab-

lished in St. Paul.

No. 242 Third Street,

In Bailey & Primrose's Block,

Where we always have found a large stock of MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING CLOTHES, NEEDLES, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. All citizens are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village in the State.

S. E. GEE,

Gen'l Agent for Minnesota.

FOR SALE.

Best Stock Farm in the State.

500 ACRES,

FOURTEEN MILES FROM ST. PAUL, AND

THREE MILES FROM ST. PAUL.

All improved, 200 acres plow land, some tame grass, 100 acres pasture in blue grass, and 15 acres natural pasture, with abundance of water, all enclosed in fence. Three Dwelling Houses on the place, with all necessary outbuildings, and sheds for 1,200 sheep.

Wood enough on it to pay for the place, if delivered at the river, one mile distant.

For more full description and terms, apply to G. W. ARMSTRONG, or to the subscriber on Dayton's Bldg.

E. H. BENNETT,

SALES STABLE.

The subscriber proposes to keep a SALES STABLE at the stand recently occupied by Geo. Gruber (the Farmer's Friend).

ON FOURTH ST., NEAR ST. ANTHONY ST., FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of Horses.

Parties desiring to purchase, sell or exchange Horses, are respectfully requested to call at the Sales Stable.

S. KAHN,

15th-lydwan, A. W. PEARSON,

full-wood.

15th-lydwan.

THE CITY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Inauguration of the New Mayor To-Day.

The In's, Out's and Would-be In's.

The old City Council meets at 4 p.m. to-day, and after a brief session will adjourn sine die to give place to the new Council.

Dr. Steele, of the First Ward, will be succeeded by J. L. Beaumont. Michael Dornien, of the Second Ward, and S. K. Putnam, of the Third Ward, will con-

tinue in their seats, having been reelected. Mr. Finch, of the Fourth Ward, is succeeded by William Dawson, and R. H. Livingston, of the Fifth Ward, by R. H. Fitch. Politically, the new Council will stand ten Democrats and five Republicans, a Republican gain of one over last year.

After the delivering of the message of the retiring Mayor, Dr. Stewart, and the inaugural of Mayor Prince, we suppose the next business in order will be the election of City Clerk, Comptroller, Whar Master, Market Master, Pound Master and City Physician.

According to current report the main contest will be upon City Clerk and Comptroller, there being a number of candidates for each position. For City Clerk we have heard the present incumbent, K. T. Friend, J. A. Peckham and Isaac Conway spoken of as being candidates.

For Comptroller, Alex. Johnston, S. M. Finn, Isaac Bunker and J. A. Peckham are mentioned. It will be noticed that Mr. Peckham's name figures in both lists, but is on the opposition side, that he will fill both offices. An amendment to the City Charter was introduced into the Legislature last winter by Mr. Peckham, if our memory serves us correctly, which provided that the City Clerk should also act as Comptroller. This bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate, but was so amended before its final passage as not to consolidate the two offices, but to allow the Council to elect the Comptroller, which had heretofore been done by the people. As no proviso was inserted preventing the Council electing the same man both Clerk and Comptroller, the amendment might be considered a distinction without a difference.

For Poundmaster, Dan Eagan, the present incumbent, has several competitors, and among them Pat McGovern.

For the other offices we have heard no names mentioned, but presume there will be some competition as usual.

The office of Chief of Police is in doubt so far as the public is concerned, though it is understood that a selection has been made. Among those who we have heard mentioned in connection with the position are Thomas Duxbury, Mike Cummings, J. H. Mathews, Geo. Turnbull, O. F. Ford and A. J. Nelson. We have been informed that the Chiefship was tendered to Mr. Matthews, but that he positively declined to accept it.

As its "home of our funeral" we shall stand in the outer court and watch the progress of events.

Complimentary.—We find in the Nashville Union of the 1st inst., the following complimentary notice of Mr. Geo. Strong, a son of C. D. Strong, Esq., of this city:

Mr. George G. Strong, formerly of the 24th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, who for several years past, has conspicuously filled the post of Postmaster in this city, retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Murray. The clerks in that department are to be congratulated on the mark of their confidence and esteem, a splendidly-bounding copy of "Gems from the Diesel" being left to them.

The following inscription is upon one of the leaves of the volume:

"Presented to the Nashville Union as a token of esteem by the officers of the Military Department, F. O. Nashville, Tenn."

We pass Mr. Murray with regret; and wish him abundant prosperity and happiness in his far Northern home.

Mr. Strong is now on his way North and henceforth intends to be a permanent resident of St. Paul.

Immigration.—A party of fifty immigrants from Indiana arrived here by boat Sunday, and twenty-five more are expected up by boat to-day. We understand that it is their intention to settle in Meeker county. A small party of emigrants left here last Friday to settle in Blue Earth county.

We see by exchanges that many emigrants are already coming to the western portion of the State. The tide has set in early and there is reason to anticipate that our population will receive large accession during the coming season. The world is virtually over, business, the manner of living &c., will settle back into the old channels, and the fertile fields of Minnesota present attractions which will not be overlooked.

Obituaries.—The late hour at which our report of the Saturday evening celebration was prepared, compelled us to omit mention of many matters which would otherwise have been noted. Among the illuminations which were worthy of note was Bishop Grace's residence adjoining the Cathedral. From cupola down it was brilliantly lighted. We also intended to give John Grace credit for handsomely illuminating the Court House and Jail.

A funny incident occurred in front of the "negro quarters," as they are called, adjoining Menger's Music Store. The colored occupants of the building, both male and female, gathered upon the sidewalk and commenced singing "John Brown," "Mass. Linkum's comin," and other songs. The music attracted a crowd, principally Irish, who stood listening apparently with wonder and amazement to learn that "niggers" could sing. "Be jibes, but they can sing" was a frequent exclamation of the delighted auditors, who for the first time in their life seemed to comprehend that a negro is not a brute. The idea of Irishmen being entertained by negroes shows the progress of events.

We are indebted to Geo. Van Soden, of the Sixth Regiment for late St. Louis and Chicago papers.

Deaths.—List of Sick Soldiers.

A report from the State agent at St. Louis to the Governor, we learn that Johnson Ellingson, of the First Artillery, died at Jefferson Barracks recently with consumption. Francisco Burley, of the 7th Regiment, died at the same hospital with chronic diarrhea.

Lists of the Minnesotans sick and wounded in St. Louis hospitals on the 1st instant can be seen at the Adjutant General's office.

Company H, of the First Minnesota has been filled and the following officers appointed:

Captain—John C. Crawford, of Winona County.

First Lieutenant—Philander C. Seeley of Faribault.

Second Lieutenant—Private Daniel Richardson, Third Battery.

The many friends of J. W. Selby Esq., will regret to learn that he is in a dying condition, and probably cannot survive a few hours.

Musters.—The musters yesterday were three for the First Infantry, four drilled men, and six for the Engineers' Corps.

Death.—Mrs. Ida C. Lake, wife of J. K. Lake, a former resident of this city, died of consumption at Portland, Oregon, on the 30th of last January.

RIVER NEWS.

The river at this point is stationary with four feet of water in the channel.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The Molter coaster down the Minnesota Saturday night with a load of wheat and left again Sunday morning. The steamer from Milwaukee arrived and left again yesterday morning. The Gray arrives and departs daily with great regularity.

The Superior came up from Prescott Sunday night with a load of barrel staves. She is a small side-wheeler and was built at Faribault last season by Chapman and Thorp. Her captain is L. W. Pond, and Clerk, Richard McLagan. She carries both passengers and freight and will run regularly on the Lakes.

The Lake—The Lake City Times of Saturday says:

The severe wind lately has done much to clear the Lakes of ice. It will be well to keep up, and cannot remain long.

LOCAL NOTICES.

HASTINGS, April 7, 1865.

Mr. C. H. Williams, Chief Officer, of the "Alfred Moore," opposite the office, will sell a few Bedsteads, Woods Chairs, Longcase Clocks, Clocks, Crests, Carpets, &c., also two good Stores and a Bridge.

St. Paul, Roger's Block 4 Bridge.

AUCTION—SATURDAY MORNING.

ALFRED MOORE, opposite the office, will sell a few Bedsteads, Woods Chairs, Longcase Clocks, Crests, Carpets, &c., also two good Stores and a Bridge.

St. Paul, Roger's Block 4 Bridge.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn in Six Combinations in the First District:

DODGE COUNTY.

John Hill, W. N. Newhall, Charles W. Barber, Thomas Thompson, F. P. Miller, Ferdinand Krause, John Campbell, W. C. Knobell, W. H. T. Tamm, W. C. Chittenden, George Francis Train, By Special Order of the Adjutant General.

THOMPSON, Daniel Stevens, Ferdinand Kinsman, Tod C. Weel, Silas R. Blinn, Charles C. Moore, W. H. Tamm, W. C. Chittenden, A. J. Jones, Loring Shastad, Ralph W. Ganby, Gotch Klampke.

CRAVEN—Caledon, Wm. G. Craven, John W. Johnson, Wm. B. Powers, Wm. Powers, W. D. French, Chief Engineer Fire Dept.

THE FIREMEN of St. Paul desire to return their thanks to Chief of Engineers, Capt. Sprague, and the other members of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the assistance rendered on the occasion of the late torch light procession.

CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, Chief Engineer Fire Dept.

There will be a meeting of the Masonic Society this Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at their rooms, Armory Hall, for rehearsal. A full attendance is expected.

J. D. WILSON, Secy.

Buck's Hotel (ten rooms) for sale, see Henry McKey's advertisement.

St. Paul, 10th Street.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.

OCCUPATION OF RICHMOND.

Detailed Account of its Evacuation and the Triumphal Entry of Our Troops.

The Fearful Configuration-Entrance of the People-Good Order of the Troops.

Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

EXECUTIVE MANSION OF JEFF. DAVIS, RICHMOND, Va., April 11, 1865.—Major General Weitzel and his adjutant and privy counsellor announced the fall of the (Confederate) capital, and its unconditional surrender to the gallant Major General Weitzel, and the forces under his command, at 7 o'clock this morning.

DETERMINATION OF DAVIS AND CO. TO EVACUATE.

It seems that it was determined as early as last Tuesday, at an impulsive war council held here, composed of Jefferson Davis, General Lee, the Confederate Cabinet, a large majority of the leading generals, and the regular army, with which the fallen city had any attempt to longer hold these immense and powerfully constructed fortifications, ranging in several lines of outer, continuous fortifications, from the James to the James River, as well as the city itself, was no longer practicable, and that an immediate and general evacuation of them, looking to the surrender of the city to the forces on the north bank of the James, was more merciful than demanded by the exigencies growing out of Gen. Grant's splendid combina-

FIRST INTIMATION OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY.

At about three o'clock this morning General George F. Shepley, chief of staff to Major General Weitzel, fell in with a party of rebels who had a large number of deserters coming within their lines, confirmed by dispatches from General Harstall's lines on the Bermuda front, that all the rebel works around Richmond were being evacuated, and that Lee and his government, had already taken up the only available line of retreat to the North Carolina boundary, and that the way was clear for the forces of the United States. General Weitzel telegraphed these conclusions to Lieutenant General Grant, who replied instantly, saying that he had no doubt that Gen. Weitzel could occupy the city without the slightest difficulty.

THE SURRENDER.

General Weitzel, so clear was his mind upon the subject, decided Major A. H. Stevens, of the 4th Massachusetts, and Major E. C. Graves, of his staff, with a force of cavalry, to investigate the condition of affairs, the roads leading to the rebel works and thence to Richmond. This party had scarcely proceeded far within the rebel lines when they espied a rebel carriage approaching, the driver waving a flag. Approaching this vehicle it was found to contain Major Mayo, the head of the Richmond city government; Judge Meredit, of the Supreme Court; General Judge Lyon, and several other worthies of the rebel perspicacity, who announced that they had come out to surrender the city to the competent authority. This took place within sight of the Union forces, and the Union major-generals having found their way through several lines of torpedoes, and was marked by the following conversation:

Major Stevens: Who is in command of this flag?—Major Mayo: It is Mr. Mayo, of the city of Richmond.

The Judge at the same time introduced the Major and all his associates to Major Stevens and Major Graves.

Major Mayo then reported to Major Stevens a small slip of paper, upon which was written the following:

It is proposed to formally surrender to the Union, and to make a full restoration of the city to the competent authority.

Major Mayo: Who is in command of the city of Richmond?

Major Mayo: It is Mr. Mayo, of the city of Richmond.

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TO ADVERTISEES.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly Treble that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents indications to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.

Two or three Composers are wanted at this office immediately. We pay forty cents per thousand runs, and a half price additional for work done after midnight.

THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE DISSOLVED.

Now that the war is substantially ended in the complete triumph of the nation, all arms, it would be exceedingly interesting to run back through the files of the Copperhead journals in the North, the rebel journals in the South, and the Tory journals across the Atlantic, and compare the legendary versions of the progress, and the illusory forewarnings of the result of the contest, which were inspired by their common sympathies and their common hopes on the one side, with the actual facts and palpable events of the struggle on the other, as impartial history must now record them.

All through the war these three classes of journals have exhibited a remarkable accord in their interpretations of current military and political events, in their bearing upon the issue of the contest—all singing different parts of the same tune—to an orchestral accompaniment of rebel artillery. They all agreed at the outset in protesting against any attempt to coerce the seceding States into obedience to the national authority, as a despotic subversion of the Constitution; and when the war began they all deprecated in the same sanctimonious whine, differing only as the deep-cherished British base differs from the shrill-edged rebel tenor, and that from the low-voiced Copperhead contralto—the continuance of this "unholy war." All three concurred in the impossibility of conquering the South, and in regarding the result of every campaign as a new demonstration of the truth of that theory, and a new and useless waste of fraternal blood.

All three agreed in every Union success, and in slandering every Union General, except that one who labored most effectually to vindicate their theory of the hopelessness of the contest; all concurred in declaring the "war a failure," and in demanding the base surrender of the national authority to traitors in arms.

All three stood in loving embrace upon the Chicago Platform, and all united in heart and hand, for the election of George B. McClellan.

And as their voices were tuned in the harmonious cadences of a common sentiment, so the efforts of this tripartite alliance of rebels, copperheads and traitors were directed, in their different spheres, to a common object. The rebels belied and slandered the national army, and the national Government—their acts, aims and policies, in order to stimulate the South to the fighting pitch, or to "fire the Southern heart" as they called it; the copperheads e-hed these lies and standers with embellishments of their own in order to discourage the North from the prosecution of the war, to weaken the Government, and to prevent the reinforcement of its arms by sowing the seeds of popular disaffection and discontent, or as they called it, to "kindle a fire in the ear" of the Union army, and the English Tories rehashed the same falsehoods and calumnies, in order to excite the hostility of foreign powers to this Government and secure aid and sympathy from abroad for the rebel cause.

What was the secret of this mighty alliance of the rebel oligarchy of the South with the aristocracies of Europe and the Copperheads of the North to found an imperial despotism of slavery on this continent? What was the common motive that united them in this vast conspiracy against the Government of the United States? The motive is described in the sum: it was simple hatred of those free principles upon which the government of the United States was originally founded, and which, subverted for a while by the pro-slavery party which for sixty years controlled the administration, were solemnly re-established upon the throne of the Constitution by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

The slaveholders rebelled against a government administered in accordance with its fundamental principles, because it threatened the destruction of slavery and the subversion of their aristocratic pretensions; the Copperheads joined in the conspiracy, from a fixed habit of partisan subversiveness to the slaveholding oligarchy, and of partisan animosity to the regnant administration, and the Tories of the Old World enlisted in the plot against American Democracy and American Nationality, because the one was a standing rebuke to the aristocratic systems of European society, and the other a perpetual defiance.

No Southern traitors, then, alone, but all the enemies of free government, all over the world, were banded in the effort to destroy this glorious Union, and not the Southern Confederacy alone, but all the mighty leagues of the foes of liberty on both continents sank into a common grave with the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House.

The military organization of the rebellion was the last physical embodiment of aristocratic force on this continent—and its destructive leaves it without any successor, except, perhaps, the Copperhead party of the North, to which it transmits the dark shadow of its political dream, without the substance of its physical power.

But as an organized and subversive power, Slavery—Aristocracy—has ceased to exist in these United States, and in its mighty fall it will drag down with it the sympathetic and interdependent aristocracies of the Old World.

A LETTER from Capt. O'Brien, of the First Battalion, to the Governor announces the arrival of Company D. They were armed the day after their arrival and the second day after were under fire but behaved well.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

VOLUME V.

NUMBER 84.

THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

We had unwittingly omitted to notice the fact that yesterday, the 12th of April, was the anniversary of the day, when four years ago the Southern Rebels formally threw down the gauntlet of battle to the Government of the United States, and initiated the great war now nearly closed, by opening fire upon Fort Sumter, and its little band of brave defenders.

At precisely twenty minutes past four in the morning of April 12th, 1861, General G. T. Beauregard, commanding the provisional forces of the C. S. A., and act under the orders of the rebel Government at Montgomery, touched the match to the signal gun of the war, and the roar of fifty stolen cannons, converging their deadly hail upon a fort and a city of the United States, announced that the opposing forces of Freedom and Slavery had closed at last in their mighty grapple for life or death—for an empire or a grave.

To-morrow, the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, the nation greets with joyful acclamations the resurrection upon Fort Sumter, of the same old flag, which four years before, was hauled down from its battered parapets at the mandate of armed traitors.

These two antipodal events, separated by the short period of but four years, at once mark and symbolize the beginning and the end of the greatest struggle of this or any other age. The first proclaimed the complete prostration of the national authority with its insulted emblem in eleven States of the Union; the last signifies the substantial restoration of the national authority and its vindicated flag over all the revolted States.

Within the narrow circle of the Presidential Olympiad marked by those terminal epochs, what contrasts of history—a mighty epic of human passion—what heroic grandeur of suffering and sacrifice—what falsehood of glory—what infinite of shame—what hope—what despair—what magnanimity—what meanness—what gigantic crimes—what terrible sternments—what awful proofs of man's weakness—what terrible revelations of God's omnipotence, have been revealed through the mighty tragedy whose prologue opened at Sumter on the 12th of April, 1861, and whose catastrophe took place at Appomattox Court House on the 9th of April, 1865.

The system of slavery in behalf of which they waged war against their country, has been swept from the face of the earth, and its four million victims are free men and women.

Loud were the vaunts, and bright the spurs of the Southern chivalry as they leaped to horse four years ago, to trample the "mud-sills and greasy meadows" of the "North" under the dainty hoofs of their full-blooded steeds, and loud the plaudits and bright the smiles that cheered them on their way; and now—negro children celebrate emancipation in Charleston, and President Lincoln writes dispatches from the mansion in Richmond, whence Jeff. Davis has just fled in terror and despair.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Ajoining the Bridge.

From the New York Tribune.

The Day We Celebrate.

Bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!

"He's a soul-hearted fool-hough, or sayed

scoocher,

Whose heart for the Old Flag has never been

An' who takes in the fame of 'is country

no pleasure.

Och, murther will none o' ye' hound me, me

dears!

Or it's out o' me shik' wil delight I'll be

mutter,

Wid me eyes swimmin' round in the happiest

tears,

An' the heat in me breath like a piston-rod

thumpin'.

Mush, I say to God! for the news you have

since—

Wid your own purty fist, Misster Presid'nt Linkin'!

An' may we bound both the bed an' the

cint.

Where our boy Grand does his stir

an' stir?

Even Steetin', so-right, we'll confus he was

right.

Whin' he played the oolt scratch wid our

hawg-hawg-hawg,

An' to gallin' "Phil Sherry" we'll think wil

delight.

On when bright plume 'fome a spot

o' dark is!

Let the chapels be opened, the altars il-

lumed,

An' the mad bats sing out from sich tur-

and-things;

Let the chance-wid flowers be alornd' an'

and perfumed;

While the good God—goodness!—give

thanks for the people!

For the city is ours that "Mac" sought

An' our boys through its streets "Hal Co-

mmunis" are yellin'!

An' there's a yell in the air, an' there's pride

in the heart,

An' our flag has a fame that no tongue can

be tellin'.

To the dixit' wid the shoddy contractors, an'

all!—

Then gold speculators, whose pie is now

"humble";

The cost of prates, an' whisky will fai,

An' we'll merrily wail we ax—

for the rims too

will turn?

On the boys who survive, fame 'pison's

will press,

Ever orphan that war's mad, a home we'll

An' aich soilder's young sweetheart shall have

a new dress,

That will make her hayro, returnin' to

see it!

Oh, land o' true freedom! oh, land of our

love,

Wid your generous welcome to all who seek it;

May your stars shine as long as the twinklers

above;

An' your fame be so grand that no mortal

can speak it!

All the gulf o' the world as around it they blow;

No banner so glorious can wake into motion;

An' will we in our own land, know we may go;

Just to settle some triflin' accounts o'er the ocean?

So come, me own Eileen! come Nora an'

hate;

Come a-Mean' Pat, all your Sunday duds carry;

We'll give thanks in the chapel, an' in

An' we'll pray for the souls o' poor Mur-

tagh an' Larry.

Woe's me! in the black swamps before it they sleep;

But the good God to-night—whose feet they have cherished;

His angels will send o'er the red fields a-

An' in such could ear to breathe.—Not in vain

have you perished!

So bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!

He's a soul-hearted fool-hough, or sayed

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Whose heart for the Old Flag has never been

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Any who take in the fame of his country no

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Och, murther will none o' ye' hound me,

For its out o' me skin, I'm afraid, I'll be

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Wid me eyes swimmin' round in the happiest

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An' the heart in me breath like a piston-rod

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New York, April 13, 1865. M. O'R.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

A Succinct Review of the Cam-

paign from Savannah

to Goldsboro.

Itinerary of the Second Minnesota.

--Casualties in the Regiment.

GOLDSBORO, Wayne Co., N. C.,

March 21st, 1865.

Correspondence from St. Paul Press:

We have just closed a somewhat tedi-

ous and tiresome campaign.

We crossed the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry,

thirty miles above Savannah, on pontoon

s, Sunday, February 5th, and

went some four miles up the river on the

South Carolina side, and camped in Beaufort

district, and laid over the next day

it is being rainy.

On the 7th we went about eight miles, part way through mud and water, on swampy ground and in the rain.

The next three days were fine, but cool and frosty mornings, during which time we marched about forty-eight miles to the Barnwell, where we stopped till noon of the day, acting as Provost Guard.

We got large supplies of forage this week, and so well did we do that on the 11th and 12th we went about thirty miles north and northwest, and struck the railroad twenty-four miles east of Augusta and 132 west of Charleston, and tore up some miles of track and burnt the ties. Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, went ahead and cleared the way most of the time. He fell into a rebel ambuscade at the town of Aiken, on the railroad, on the 13th, and had to cut his way out, losing some 200 in killed and wounded.

On Monday, 13th, we went only eight miles, but tore up some more railroad and camped near the South Edisto river, in a cold icy rain storm.

On the 15th and 16th we marched thirty miles; passed through Lexington and camped on a hill in the woods, six miles from Columbia. That day, the 16th, Columbia surrendered to Gen. Sherman, and the next day it was chiefly burned by the 15th and 17th corps, the wind blowing a perfect gale from the south. That day we crossed the Saluda river on pontoon and went ten miles northwest, and the roads, in fields, fences, stumps, stabs and buildings lighted the way beautifully during the night.

Saturday, the 18th, we went only five miles—had to repair the road some, and camped near the Congaree river.

On the 19th we crossed the Broad or Congaree river, on pontoon (30 boats), and went some ten miles northwest, and tore up some railroad near Aiken. That for great loads of forage.

We are looking with great patience and anxiety for mail, having received none for over six weeks.

Spectacularly yours,

SECOND MINNESOTA.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

OBSERVATIONS BY SPECTACLES

Things Seen and Heard in California.

NUMBER TEN.

From Murphy's Camp in Calaveras

County, we drive to

SAN ANDREAS,

(Saint Andrews) pronounced San An-

drase, in the same county.

The 26th we moved two miles and

laid over the next day, while roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Tuesday, the 28th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Wednesday, the 29th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Thursday, the 30th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Friday, the 31st, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Saturday, the 1st, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Sunday, the 2d, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Monday, the 3d, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Tuesday, the 4th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Wednesday, the 5th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Thursday, the 6th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Friday, the 7th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the Waterice river on

pontoon, (35 boats), and went three or

four miles during the day, besides roads and

bridges were being repaired.

On Saturday, the 8th, between 1 and 2

p.m., we crossed the

PROSPECTUS.

1865.

The St. Paul Press,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,

18-

THE ONLY UNION JOURNAL

Published at the Capital of the State, enters upon its fifth volume with an established reputation as by far the best.

BEST NEWSPAPER

Published west of Chicago. It is a sufficient proof of the unrivaled and rapidly increasing popularity of the Press that in the short space of four years it has attained nearly

THE TRUE CIRCULATION

Of any other newspaper published in the State—a fact of GREAT importance to the Unionists and their friends—success is not only to the fact that its political sentiments are in harmony with those of the great majority of the people, but to its great superiority over all its rivals in every department of newspaper interest, being.

ALWAYS AHEAD IN NEWS,

An impression is the illusion of all subjects of public interest, and in advocacy of all measures for the material development of the State.

It has a much more extended and intelligent *World and State Correspondence* than Minnesota journal, and better *Local and Commercial* poster and several excellent *Postural and Literary* contributions. It is a short

The best General Newspaper,

The best Local Newspaper, The best Political Journal, The best Statistical Journal, The best Emigration Journal, The best Commercial Journal, The best Literary Journal, The best Family Journal.

Published in the State, and throughout the Press, and in every city of the Union. It is a weekly, and publisher daily short

One-third more Reading Matter

than any other. It is the

OFFICIAL PAPER

STATE AND UNITED STATES, and the only paper in the State which has the

Laws of Congress and the Legislative

Assembly, the best Political, and

Military news, and the best Political and

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THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.

Kept by Day and Jones, Druggists, corner of Third and Cedar Streets.

Lowest

7 A.M.

1 P.M.

6 P.M.

range

MARCH!	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.	range
1 Saturday.....	33	45	44	12
2 Sunday.....	33	45	45	12
3 Monday.....	37	56	48	32
4 Tuesday.....	37	56	45	36
5 Wednesday.....	35	56	45	21
6 Thursday.....	33	53	52	20
7 Friday.....	32	52	25	20
8 Saturday.....	32	52	25	20
9 Sunday.....	33	53	35	18
10 Monday.....	34	53	35	18
11 Tuesday.....	36	42	34	20
12 Wednesday.....	36	45	37	21

* Below zero.

The Weekly Press.—Is ready for delivery this morning. It contains the correspondence between Grant and Lee which resulted in the surrender of the rebel army, a full report of the great celebration in this city last Saturday, an account of the attack on Mobile, in which so many Minnesota troops are engaged, besides thirty-four columns of other reading matter, consisting of editorials, local matters and general news. It contains several articles which we have been unable to supply customers with, owing to our daily edition being exhausted. Any one wishing to send a paper to friends abroad, will find this just the thing. Price five cents in wrappers ready for mailing. Yearly subscriptions \$2.50.

The New Police.—Major Prince made the following appointments yesterday:

Captain.—Jacob Heck.
High Privates.—1st Ward, John Costello; 2d Ward, Wm Costello; Thomas Powers, Pat Moran; 3d Ward, James Waters, John McMahan; 4th Ward, John Marshal; 5th Ward, John Bristette.

There still remains two vacancies besides the Chiefship. The appointment for Chief has not been announced, and we are informed that it may not be for a day or two. Yesterday forenoon it was positively reported that Martin Nelson had received the position, and in the afternoon just as positively asserted that George Turnbull had received the appointment.

Deserters.—A couple of deserters applied at Col. Avrett's office yesterday to be returned to the army under the President's Proclamation offering pardon to those who return before the 10th of May. One belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment and the other to the 1st United States. The Pennsylvania chap said he had been absent about a year, without leave, and he supposed they called that desertion.

Engineers' Corps.—Eighty-five men, about one half of them being mechanics, started from the Fort on Tuesday for Chattanooga. Chas. G. Ayers has been recommended for Lieutenant, and will probably be appointed as soon as the requisite documents reach Washington.

Promoted.—Capt. Harvey Ross of this city, who entered the service last winter and was appointed Captain of Co. E, Heavy Artillery, has now been appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, on Gen. Judith's Staff. He is at Dalton, Georgia, where Gen. Judith's headquarters are located.

For the Front.—Seventy-five unassigned drafted men, thirty-five recruits for the First Battery and two for the Second, left on the Gray yesterday for Newbern, North Carolina.

Matters in the Police Court have been remarkably quiet of late. Two unimportant cases broke the spell for a few minutes yesterday and then the old reign of quietude was resumed.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was fine. The water is still stationary, with three feet of water in the channel.

The Gray came in early yesterday morning, and after unloading the river went to the Fort for a load of soldiers bound for the front.

Reparations.—The Albany is nearly ready for service, and will be running in a few days. The Stella Whipple will be running a river early next week.

The Lake.—The Muskeine, from St. Louis, endeavored to force her way through the Lake on Tuesday, but after going six miles was turned back. The ice is very bad, some are experiencing a though boat at our levee Saturday or Sunday. It wouldn't be safe to be out, however.

Clean Your Beds.—Another opportunity of but few days duration is afforded to our citizens to have their beds re-made. Messrs. and Mrs. Prather, who are engaged in this business, can be found in the corner of Fourth and Franklin's, and will attend to all orders promptly. They call for and return the beds which they remove, and where persons will be inconvenienced by their retention over night, will return them thoroughly cleaned the same day when they are to do business, one must keep pace with the times.

Satisfied that GOODS MUST DECLINE IN PRICE, we will continue to SELL IN ANTI-CATION OF THE SAME.

W. H. TEMPLE,
St. Paul, March 23, 1865.

Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi Dominions.

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.—Our extensive stock of CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, FINE BLACK CLOTHES, DOEKINS, and FANCY CASSIMERS, is offered at such prices as will ensure the quick sale of the same, and satisfy us that, to do business, one must keep pace with the times.

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TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly *Treble* that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents a document to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.
Two or three Composers are wanted at this office immediately. We pay forty cents per thousand cms, and a half price additional for work done after midnight.

THE PICKWICKIAN SENSE.
The Pioneer man had so far recovered yesterday from the uneventful exhibition of enthusiasm into which he was betrayed by the intelligence of our recent decisive and overwhelming victories, as to be quite ashamed of his exhibition on that occasion, and especially of the extraordinary exhibitions of candor into which he was surprised by his novel experience of a patriotic emotion.

And he apologizes as sheepishly to his Copperhead readers for having been caught for once at telling the truth and in the utterance of patriotic sentiments, as if he had been detected in robbing a hen-roost.

He makes a rather awkward fist, however, in explaining away his exemplary frenzies of abolition rhetoric.

His invocation of "THANKS TO LINCOLN" we now declare "must be taken in a Pickwickian sense, or rather as an exhibition of excessive good-nature"—or, in other words, now that he is sober, he takes it all back.

His declaration in all the emphasis of big type that "Freedom has triumphed," was also, it would seem, intended in a Pickwickian sense, if any sense can be predicated of the following curious exhibition:

"Freedom is triumph—more—less—the 'dismayed abolition' (Ed. Price) policies of the war than does the declaration of Thomas Jefferson that 'all men are born free and equal.'

Now, as the declaration of Thomas Jefferson that "all men are born free and equal" is the fundamental and distinctive dogma of abolition, is abolition, pure and simple—its substance and its sum—nothing more and nothing less—it would seem, therefore, to have some remote reference to the abolition policies of the war, which simply recognizes and establishes the Jeffersonian principle that "all men are born free and equal," and if by the triumph of "Freedom" in our recent crushing victories over the Slave aristocracy, the Pioneer did not mean the triumph of this Jeffersonian principle of the freedom and equality of all men as embodied in the abolition policies of the war—pray what did it mean? What sort of freedom was it which triumphed over the armed hosts of slavery, if not the freedom defined by Jefferson, proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln, and enacted into law by the Thirty-Eighth Congress? "Freedom has triumphed," it declares, but not the freedom of the Proclamation of Emancipation—not the freedom of the Constitutional Emancipation of Slavery—not the freedom of Man.

What freedom, then, is that which triumped at Appomattox Court House, if not this?

We await with some curiosity an answer to this question.

COL. WM. R. MARSHALL.

We are glad to be able to remove the anxiety occasioned by an announcement which we copied some days ago from a Chicago paper that Col. Wm. R. Marshall had been wounded near Mobile.

A private letter from Col. Marshall states that his wound was received on the 25th ult., while the brigade was advancing from Fish River to Spanish Fort. It was slight and not of a sufficiently serious nature to compel him to leave his command. The ball was from the rifle of a sharpshooter and passed along just under the skin for about two inches and out on the left and back side of the neck. The wound was immediately dressed and the Colonel continued on with the brigade.

Gilbert McClure, of Company E, 9th Minnesota, was also shot, the ball passing through the large muscles of the back, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound.

It is thought that the United States Senate will refuse a seat to John P. Stockton, assumed to be elected Senator from New Jersey. He had forty votes, while there were forty-one against him. Such a case has never risen before. Another reason is, he is not a loyal man. He is the man who assured the rebels 1860 that Northern Democrats would aid them.

—Jackson Haines, the American skater, was at last accounts at St. Petersburg, where he had given skating exhibitions before the Emperor and his family, and also gave public exhibitions on the Neva, near the Winter Palace. By invitation of the American Consul at Cronstadt, and the Russian naval officers there—many of whom had been to this country—he drove on the ice across the gulf from St. Petersburg to the former place. Here he was presented with a gold medal set in diamonds. At Moscow, an arena big enough to seat five thousand people, has been built expressly for his exhibition. At St. Petersburg, on the 22nd of February, he gave an exhibition, and by special permission of the Emperor he had the American flag floating over the Ritz hotel on the ice, which he used for a dressing room. His picture has appeared in the illustrated papers, along with the prominent opera singers, and other notabilities of the day.

—A private letter from Tomah, Wisconsin, states that on the 4th, the contractor and engineers arrived in that place for the purpose of beginning the work of surveying and setting grade stakes, preparatory to commencing work on the Tomah & St. Croix Railroad. This is an important enterprise, and we are pleased to learn that it is about to be undertaken in earnest. The speedy completion of this road would prove of immense benefit to the Northwestern portion of the State.

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—William Cullen Bryant, the veteran editor and poet, has purchased the home of Welcome and Cyrus Tillson, of Cummington, Mass., and will beautify and improve it for a summer residence. Mr. Bryant is a native of Cummington, and the inhabitants will gladly welcome him back.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

NUMBER 85.

SECOND MINNESOTA.

Report of Col. J. W. Bishop to the Adjutant General.

List of Casualties on the March.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MINNESOTA, VOL. 1,
Goldboro, N. C., March 28, 1865.

To Oscar Malones, Adj't Gen. of Minnesota:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the arrival of the 2d Regiment Minnesota Volunteers at this place on the 2d inst.

Having just received our mail back for sixty days, we are overwhelmed with business, and a formal or detailed report now is out of the question.

Our monthly returns for January, February and March will be made and forwarded as soon as we can obtain the blank.

Our casualty list is hereto appended, and the following items may interest those who are interested in the regiment.

The number of miles marched from Savannah, Ga., January 20, to Goldboro, N. C., March 23—not including foraging, or work on wagon roads—in the destruction of railroads—was four hundred and eighty. Much of it was done in bad weather and on bad roads, and not a little of it by night.

The number of serviceable horses and mules captured and turned in by the regiment was thirty.

During the campaign we drew from the trains one-third rations of hard bread, coffee, and sugar. All other supplies were foraged from the country along the line of march.

Our aggregate number present when we marched from Savannah on the 25th of January, was 526.

Decrease during the campaign of 63 days—

Men sent to General Field Hospital.....11

Men sent to General Hospital.....11

Total decrease, being about 3 percent.....16

Aggregate present on arriving at Goldboro, March 23, 510.

When I remember that about one half of the men of the regiment are recruits or a few months' service, and that the campaign has been one of the severest on record, the very small per centage of loss from the effective force is more than satisfactory to me.

I am equally grateful to the recruits (they may well drop that name now) for their patient and heroic endurance of privations and hardships to which they were little accustomed, and to the veterans who have uniformly given a soldierly example to those of less experience in all ways of war.

We hope now to have a few days of rest, to obtain clothing and other needs, to recruit strength and have seven months pay due, a paymaster was sent to himself welcome here too.

I am very thankful.

Your obedient servant,
J. W. BISHOP, Lt. Col.
Comdg' 2d M. V. F.

CASUALTY REPORT.

The following is the casualty report of the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, during the campaign from Savannah, Georgia, to Goldboro, N. C., from January 20, 1865, to March 23, 1865.

DEAD OF DISEASE.

Corp. Owen Louis, Co. C, Feb. 25th.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Private William S. Lynn, Co. B, March 29.

Sergt. Christian Sanders, Co. G, March 29.

MISSING—UPPOSED TO BE CAPTURED.

Private James A. Peterson, Co. C, March 2.

Private James A. Peterson, Co. C, March 2.

Private Sylvanus Stone, Co. C, March 3.

Private Ferdinand Birk, Co. F, Feb. 12.

Private Thos. H. Garrott, Co. D, March 12.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gandy, Co. E, March 12.

Second Regt. Minnesota, Second Regt. Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Prisoners Exchanged.

Geo. W. Sturges, agent at St. Louis for the care of sick and wounded Minnesota soldiers, writes to us as follows:

The following sick and wounded Minnesota soldiers were landed at Jefferson Barracks last night, by the hospital steamer R. C. Wood, from Vicksburg, Miss.

The ride over, the President proceeded to the ship, leaving us to the kindly care of the commanding officer. The Gen'l's condition of body and mind is best understood by the presentation of the fact, that physical inability, confessed to his doctor, in his carriage, alone prevented him from riding to the front. The Gen'l's feet are now in a condition to walk, and he is able to ride again.

The men were well cared for, their wounds dressed, and they were given a hearty meal.

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THE CITY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We take pleasure in informing the public that we have secured the services of George H. Colgrave, Jr., as our Bindery. Mr. Colgrave, by reason of his connection with the Pioneer office, where he has been employed for several years past, is well and favorably known throughout the city and State as an unusually competent and artistic mechanic. Under this new arrangement, we shall make all kinds of book work required by Merchants, Steam-boilers, County Officers, &c., cheaply and promptly in unsurpassed style. Every kind of ruling done, and periodicals bound promptly to order.

PRESS PRINTING CO.

Narrow Escape.—A gentleman who is passing through the city on his way to the Minnesota Health Institution at St. Anthony, was crossing Third street at the foot of St. Peter, about eight o'clock last evening, he narrowly escaped walking over the bluff, there being no railing to give warning of the danger. He fell rapidly, but saved himself from death by catching hold of a post to which the railing was formerly attached. Being in delicate health, he was quite severely injured in the fall, and was carried to a neighboring store by some gentlemen and restoratives being applied he was soon enabled to ride to his hotel.

The street commissioner should see that the railing is restored immediately, as it is dangerous even for those well acquainted in the city as well as strangers. Yesterday afternoon two little children narrowly escaped going over. A tumble down the bluff would undoubtedly be instant death, and some protection should be placed there without delay.

Good Example.—It is due to our new Mayor to place on record the good example which he set for his police yesterday. A police officer had arrested a soldier for some misdeemeanor, and as he was passing up to St. Peter with his prize, he met the Mayor, and stopping to converse with him for a moment, the prisoner took leg ball and made his escape. The Mayor evidently realizes his reputation is staked in his police, and he accordingly started in hot pursuit of the fleeing offender. Over vacuous cellular, stones, cord-wood, and through the mud the chase was continued until the victim was caged and the Mayor drew him out of the legs, where he had attempted to conceal himself.

We note this zeal with pleasure and trust it is an omen of the vigilance which is to be exercised by the new city administration.

Bids for Oats.—Bids for 15,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 to be delivered at St. Paul, and 13,000 to be delivered at Fort Snelling were opened at Capt. Carter's office yesterday, with the following result:

John Holland, St. Paul, 734
C. A. Gardner, Chaska, 684
C. Nichols, St. Paul, 694
J. R. Livingston, St. Paul, 75
Webb, St. Paul, 72
A. H. Wilder, St. Paul, 2,000 lbs. 68
balance, 71
J. J. Hill, St. Paul, 68
Peter Berkey, St. Paul, 74
Henry Ames, La Crosse, 72
The contract was awarded to J. J. Hill.

Minnesotans in Oregon.—A private letter from Portland, Oregon, dated March 10th, says:

John Lane came last fall, bringing his wife and family along. Last week his wife died. He is here with his brother-in-law in the store and warehouse.

Barney Torrington is also here starting a shop.

George H. Holden is located here with his family, being interested in the (proposed) construction of a Railroad through the Willamette Valley.

Quite a number of Minnesotans are in the city.

Important Decision.—We hear that the War Department has decided that drafted men under the last call, who paid \$300 commutation under the old law, will be discharged, but they will count upon the quota of the town the same as if they entered the service, and no one will be drawn in addition to make up for their exemption.

A Little too Steep.—The Hastings Consensus says a Democratic Mayor was elected in St. Paul by fifteen hundred majority. It was bad enough it was, but if the Consensus will take off thirteen hundred and thirty-five from this majority, it will hit the mark.

Chief of Police.—George Turnbull, who for some time past has been employed in the Auditor's office, has been appointed Chief of Police. He was deputy Sheriff of this county several years ago.

The drafted men in this district are reported more generally than on any previous draft. The supplementary draft will be very light if there is any at all.

RIVER NEWS.

There was a change yesterday, either in the weather or stage of water. A moderate breeze was blowing, which would probably have the same effect on the lake.

The MINNESOTA.—The Ariel which came in early yesterday morning, brings a discouraging report from the Minnesots. She was unable to go beyond St. Peter, owing to the fall of the river. There are but ten inches of water in the river, and the country is experienced in getting over them. This makes the prospect for bringing out the half-boats of wheel in store along the river rather dubious.

The LAKE.—A rumor that two boats had passed through the lake was circulated in the city last evening, but it was probably received from the grape-vine telegraph, as it did not come over the wires. There will be a good many more boats on the lake, however, by Sunday, and we might add that there will be about the same number lost if there is one through. Persons in the habit of betting had better take a few small wagers, but we won't risk our reputation by stating which side of the 15th they should bet on.

From PITTSBURGH.—The Armel and Julia were loading at Pittsburgh for St. Paul on the 14th inst.

EXCHANGES.—Springwater.—The ice in the lake is still firm in most places. Teams crossed last Friday, and men passed over foot yesterday.

Our Tow Boat.—A telegram from Red Wing, dated April 3, brought the news that he new steam boat just finished by Capt.

James, had been blown from her mooring into Lake Pepin, and sunk in the ice. Subsequent intelligence, however, from that quarter, states that she did not sink at all, and has been since secured and brought back to her mooring, only to lose it again, and again, and some pretty deep alterations caused by the ice grating against her sides. It is not expected any accident, but that she will be out on the accident, but that she will be out on the lake, ready for towing, by the time the ice breaks up.—*St. Peter's Recorder*.

A. N. THOM.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Fred. Ueberholz, a New York. He has commenced the publication of a "Photographic Paper Picture Gallery." The size and shape of these pictures is such as to make them desirable for mounting, and mounting them on cards, which are elegantly executed photographs of the best works of modern English, French and German masters, and chearly recommend them to the favorable consideration of our readers.

ANS. STILL THERE COME.—We mean the New Good Knows. We are only receiving the New York Paper. Market and selling such low prices. Taylor's Cheap Cash Store is just the place to purchase, if you wish to get the value of your money in these times. Don't fail to go to 218 Third street.

U. S. 7:30.—This investment is still with the First National Bank of St. Paul, which is now open, and through tickets can be procured to all points in the East. The present loan is taken up, and also \$30,000 gold-bearing 5-2-0's.

MILLINERY.—NEW BONNETS.—Mrs. A. R. Kifer is now opening a splendid stock of Millinery, which she has just received from New York. Among her Goods are a number of bonnets made and trimmings, and Paris, which are just now in vogue. These are to be had at the price of 25c.

TEA FOR THIS EAST.—The tea company connected with the La Croix line of steamers is now open and through tickets can be procured to all points in the East. The present loan is taken up, and also \$30,000 gold-bearing 5-2-0's.

CHAS. THOM.—The Acting Provost Marshal, who has been appointed to the command of the 12th Inf. Regt., has been immediately examined by the Provost Marshal and Surgeon in attendance and pronounced dead. The whole division then marched up past the corps, which was placed on the coffin by his colonel and company. The Acting Provost Marshal, and the unfortunate man fell down dead, pierced with four balls, one through the neck and three through the heart. He was buried in the same grave as General Lee, and his funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Jones, of the Methodist Church.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

NUMBER 86.

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper is now being printed and will be ready for distribution on April 15, 1865.

NO MORE DRAFTS—REDUCING
THE WAR ESTABLISHMENT.

Following Secretary Stanton's last glorious bulletin announcing Lee's surrender came in close and logical sequence the joyful announcement that the Department, after consultation with Lieut. Gen. Grant, had determined to stop all drafting and recruiting—to curtail all purchases of arms and supplies, and to reduce the expenses of the military establishment in all its branches.

The bulletin upon this subject will be found among our dispatches. The following is the order addressed to the Post Master General of this District upon this important matter:

Washington, April 13, 1865.
Col. Averill, St. Paul.

By direction of the Secretary of War all recruiting of troops and voluntary enlistments is hereby suspended. Please so instruct all mastering officers, Provost Marshals and other commanding officers orders without delay, and acknowledge the same.

T. M. VINCENT.

This means simply that the war is substantially over, that Uncle Sam is going as speedily as possible out of the immense wholesale military business in which he has been engaged for the last four years, and that the immense burdens of the war are to be at once lifted as far as possible from the shoulders of the people.

It is stated in our dispatches that Gen. Grant, while on his way to Washington for the purpose of holding the interview resulting in this reduction of the military establishment, proposed to make the court-martial so extensive and complete as to at once diminish our war expenses to the prodigious amount of one million dollars per day.

This implies a reduction of nearly two-thirds our present military force. And no mere verbal statement could give such a vivid demonstration of the overwhelming decisiveness of our recent victories, as this sudden and enormous curtailment of our military force and our military expenditures.

But even this reduction will still leave us with an army of one hundred thousand men, which would have been thought a prodigious force in the "piping days of peace." But this number is probably considered ample sufficient to crush out the few feeble bands of guerrillas which will still subist throughout the South, after the conclusion of Sherman's and Kirby's campaigns, and as a military police to preserve order in the rebel States till the civil law is restored to its functions.

There will not probably be any immediate or general disbanding of our armies as the expiration of enlistments will effect the contemplated reduction as speedily as the exigencies of the service will allow.

DEMOLITION OF SOUTHERN ARMIES—HOW TO TREAT GUERRILLAS.

It is reported that Gen. Lee has advised his subordinate Generals to imitate his praiseworthy example and surrender their armies to the authority that are powerless to resist. It may be doubted whether many of these subordinate chaps will have an opportunity to obey the injunction of their Chief, for the probability is that when the news of the surrender of Lee's army is received, that outlying forces will break up and disappear by a common and irresistible impulse.

For all shrank and file of these armies, mainly forced into the service against their will, and only held there by fear of the Confederate authority, understand very well that with the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee the Confederate authority ceased to be anything but a name, and its visible overthrow will be immediately taken as a signal to the unwilling conscripts of Johnston, in North Carolina, to throw away their arms and sink to their homes.

We don't believe Sherman will find an army in his front, and Mobile will hardly long persist in flaunting the symbols of a government which has ceased to exist. Forrest and Rodes are already reported captured and their commands dispersed. In three or four weeks there will not be an organized military force flying rebel colors east of the Mississippi, except, perhaps, a few bands of guerrillas.

The time has, therefore, arrived, or nearly arrived, for the initiation of a new policy towards the Southern insurgents—a policy demanded alike by the interests of justice and of public order. The rebellion having ceased to maintain a military organization or a *de facto* government is no longer entitled to the rights of a belligerent, and all persons found in arms against the United States should, after due notice, be regarded and treated as outlaws.

It would be an effectual preventive of the murderous guerrilla warfare in which the fiercer and more vindictive spirit of the South may be likely to take refuge, if the Government should at once proclaim a universal amnesty for all the rank and file of the Southern armies, on condition they should lay down their arms and return to their homes and at the same time declare every rebel, to arms after a fixed date, an outlaw, to be punished with death, if captured. This policy has already been initiated in Kentucky, and we hope to see it a few weeks applied to every Southern State. It is the only way to put a stop to guerrilla warfare.

MAULING DOWN THE FLAG IN FORT SUMTER FOUR YEARS AGO YESTERDAY.

Yesterday Gen. Robert Anderson raised over Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, the old flag which, on the same ever-memorable day four years ago, he was compelled to haul down at the summons of armed treason, after a gallant but unequal defense against the overwhelming fire of rebel artillery which had been concentrated on it for two days. The ordinary narratives of this event from North-

VOLUME V.

More Minnesota Prisoners Arrived.

William Kinckley, Esq., State Agent at Washington, D. C., for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, writes to Gov. Miller, April 17th, as follows:

"I am sorry to report the arrival of more Minnesota loyalists—Anderson, McRae, and Private James B. Barnham and Private James McRae, both of Co. A, Ninth Regiment, captured last June on the Sturgis raid. They arrived at Anapra on the 27th of March. McRae was suffering from some kind of fever, from the effects of which he died. They have left for home on a fishhook. The arrival of prisoners now is quite limited, but your instructions to search out and care for them will be strictly carried out. I am now holding the same house as Mr. Stoerck, and we can consult and arrange our duties in this respect much better than before."

William will be ever memorable in the annals of our State and country as the date of an unparalleled victory.

After a description of the tempest of fire rained all day Friday and through the night, it says that Saturday:

"When the sun rose, all the clouds which had obscured the night were dissipated. The day was bright and clear, and the streets were thronged with people. The streets were soon filled with citizens, male and female, white and black, young and old. From the battery to the wharves and steppes, hither and thither they were seeking the best position to use their glasses. Until about eight o'clock but a few random shots were fired from our batteries, Sumter only occasionally replying. Then came the report that the rebels had retreated, upon which all eyes were riveted, was on fire. A dense smoke was seen to arise above the fort. The fort was certainly on fire. This appeared evident, though some supposed it was merely a signal of Anderson to blow in the fort. It was, however, true. The smoke was seen to rise from the roofs of houses well up the hill. The dense black smoke and the bright flames poured forth in volumes. At this time Major Anderson scarcely fired a shot."

Towards noon flames burst out at every port hole. The destruction of the fort was inevitable; men could not breathe smoke and gunpowder. The fort was then again set on fire. The smoke was seen to rise from the fort in rapid succession.

It is said that the fort was set on fire.

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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUE. WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

To Mail Subscribers to the Press.

In ordering the Press by mail, by observing the following suggestions, much annoyment to you and your post master, give the post office, county and State to full to which you wish the paper sent, and also name the editor wanted, whether daily, weekly or monthly.

If the paper is to be a weekly, give the date at which the former subscription expires, & show on the printed direction label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper, give the address to which it has been sent, as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the editor.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the editor, it should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

For the St. Paul Cross.

RICHMOND IS OURS.
Richmond is ours!
Chant of slaves, your free horanans;
Wave, O tattered blood-stained banners.

Bells ring out your silver volleys

With the nation's glad rejoicings;

Let the thrilling choral chime

Echo downward through all time—

Richmond is ours!

Richmond is ours!

Soft and fair the radiant dawning

Steals upon the heights of morning,

Where the Sun of Peace shall rise

To bless our weary, waiting eyes,

Whose golden rays forevermore

Shall reach to the eternal shore.

Richmond is ours!

Richmond is ours!

And the friends' hosts are broken,

For the truth the Right hand spoke;

God has led us through these years

O'er watching, pain and tears.

To-day we have in thankful prayer

For what we have and what we have!

Richmond is ours!

LOLA FOREST,

THINGS SEEN IN RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis Mansion.—Alex. Stephens' House.—Lee's House.—Gov. Smith's House.—How the People Look and Feel.

A LITTLE STORY, WITH A MORAL.

Here in the House of Delegates, only yesterday, as we eye witness tells us, occurred a scene that would be criminal to describe.

A well dressed, well educated, every way respectable looking man, named Morris, sat in the stand, and with the most natural desire every habitude of the Capitol at Washington has observed a hundred times, straightway sat himself in the Speaker's chair. His business in Richmond was to write in the Senate, he was a correspondent for the Philadelphia Press. The wrathful rebels shouted again, and showered down abuse upon him. At last Lieutenant Butler considered it wise, after the established plantation fashion, to proceed further; and with renewed orders to the "d—d niggers" to get out, he undertook to seize him by the collar.

Lieutenant the negro, straightened up out of the chair of the Speaker of the House of Delegates of the ancient commonwealth of Virginia, and, did mind of the motion of the State, read a splendid speech, and then Butler, who sent the rebel soldiers, who were evidently struggling to win the day, went down the aisle. Then, with an eye to business, which I specially call Col. Forney's attention to the point, deserves an increase of salary, the negro returned the seat of the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and his letter to the Philadelphia Press!

Meantime the rebel recovered from his sudden confusion, and in a wonderful wrath, was fuming to the wits' end. The rebels, who had been waiting for a single salvo that seems to play here, to see that there was a difference. "You'll get more damned thrashed," he pleasantly added, "than ever you were in your life before." Lieutenant Butler considered it wise, to raise his swelling eyes; and the negro wrote on the chair of the Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State of Virginia.

THE JEFF. DAVIS' HOUSE.

RICHMOND, April 8th.—The State House, it was natural to bump up Gen. Weitzel, and the town, and late. Execution of the rebel President. It is a handsome three-story double house, ranking among the largest in Richmond, although by no means the first, or, indeed, the most elegantly located. A few hundred yards from the State House, and we were greeted by General Weitzel and General Shipley, and ushered into their presence, in the reception room of the rebel President. It is a handsome three-story double house, ranking among the largest in Richmond, although by no means the first, or, indeed, the most elegantly located.

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THE CITY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We take pleasure in informing the public that we have secured the services of Mr. George H. Colgrave, Jr., as our new Agent of our Bindery. Mr. Colgrave, by reason of his connection with the *Pioneer* office, where he has been employed for several years past, is well and favorably known throughout the city and State, an unusually competent and artistic mechanic. Under this new arrangement we are prepared to give better than ever service, to make all kinds of Blank Books required by Merchants, Steam-boats, County Officers, &c., cheaply and promptly in unparassed style. Every kind of ruling done, and periodicals bound promptly to order.

PRESS PRINTING CO.

Good Bye, Provos!—By the dispatches which we publish this morning it will be seen that there is to be no more drafting and recruiting. The glory of Jehovah, which ran through the land when Richmond was taken and Lee's army surrendered, will now be re-echoed.

No more shall we haunt the Provo Marshals' office for pleasant little items about the draft, deserters, arrests for fraudulent exemptions, &c. No more announcements with glaring head lines that the draft will commence on such a day. No more lists of towns with the number of their deficiencies. No more lists of drafted men, orders for supplementary drafts, &c. All these are things that were.

We weep for the Provo Marshals and their staffs. We sigh for the "peeps" who are no longer allowed the privilege of enlisting for a high bounty, or even of going for nothing. Our affliction is terrible, and nothing less than a Major General's commission will satisfy the remonstrant military appetite we have suddenly acquired.

Men will no longer be torn from their ploughshares *nostra voluntas*. They can drink their beer beneath their own vine and fig tree, with nought to molest or scare 'em. The inducements for perjury, gravel and hornis, have given way.

Old men of fifty can now resume their normal condition of forty-two. Smooth-faced boys of eighteen can let the beard of twenty-two rip around in the open air. The blind can hear, the deaf speak and the dumb sing. Crutches are at a discount and not worth the lumber required to build them. The terrible epidemic of conglomeration diseases which has raged throughout the country for two or three years is nowhere. We are a healthy people once more, and can slant the "cavie race" by "throwing physic to the dogs." All inducements to get the consumption and die when you go somewhere have fled. It won't pay a man to put his right eye or cut his finger off at the second joint.

Hurrah for the good old days of peace. Bye, bye! was Exit Provo Marshals who exist in every hamlet; exit Provost Marshals; exit Assistant Provost Marshal Generals; exit Provost Marshal General Fry, celebrated in history for stupid orders; *et cetera omnes, we've other fish to fry.*

Ron Over.—A boy about eleven years old, named Mooney, was run over by a house on Eighth street yesterday. The building was being moved upon rollers which rested upon two inch plank, and Mooney managed to get his leg under the roller where it extended over the plank. It smashed up his limb a little, but broke no bones. He was carried to Dr. Potts' house where the injured limb was dressed.

The two hundred gun salute ordered by Secretary Stanton will be fired as soon as a gun can be brought down from one of the frontier posts. It is the intention to fire this salute without blowing anybody to pieces.

Not a Candidate.—Patrick McGarry, desires us to contradict the report that he was a candidate for Poundmaster. The vote in the Council confirms Mr. McGarry's statement, that he was not a candidate.

Deputy Auditor.—Mr. A. H. Merrick has been appointed Deputy Auditor, of this County. Mr. Merrick has had several years experience in the Auditor's office, and will make a competent Deputy.

Funeral.—The funeral of J. W. Selby, Esq., will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, at three o'clock this afternoon.

RIVER NEWS.

THE GRAY was the only arrival yesterday. The river rose six inches yesterday, making four feet of water in the channel.

THE MINNESOTA.—Welcome intelligence of improvement in the state of war in the Minnesota reaches us. There was a rise of four inches at Mankato on Thursday.

THE LAKE.—That dubious question, "will the Lake open?" remains in *status quo*. The Red Wing Argus of Wednesday says:

The east of the Lake is clear of ice for several miles, but between Wacota and Lake City, the ice on Monday was packed for miles from shore to shore.

Since 1847 we have had five years when the ice did not arrive before the 15th of April. Steam-boats are confident that a boat will be through to-day or to-morrow.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.—Red Wing.—Last week we said the river rose in one night two feet. Even the staid old Argus, in its *status quo* of April 10, says for getting on a "light" but he didn't. The ice is still being "wok," but he didn't. True, he says, "the ice about six miles off in eight hours." It has continued moving steadily, and is now about six feet or more above low water mark, or eight or nine feet higher than at the close of navigation last fall—*Argus*, 12th.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Rev. J. N. Tolman will preach in the First Baptist Church tomorrow (Saturday) morning, services commencing at 10 o'clock; and in the afternoon at three o'clock.

THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.—A new Topographical and Railroad map of the United States, British Possessions, Mexico, West Indies and Central America. Drawn by Col. Ross from the recent government surveys, this beautiful map is mounted, well varnished, printed on fine, highly calendered map paper, and finished in the best style; and since it is the latest, is superior to any hereto-

Talk with the inhabitants of Richmond.

Correspondence—Chicago Gazette.

What one wishes to say about the apparent sentiments of the inhabitants, their conduct, way of talking, etc., naturally follows. This is what Mr. J. J. Brown, for himself, and two of the citizens of the three great divisions of the population of Richmond; the negroes, poor white and the ruling class.

THE NEGROES.

Nothing could be better than the behavior of the negroes. Some of the citizens, who have a decided interest in the negro, are very good. The negroes, during the six, but I found no evidence to show that they had behaved nearly so badly as some of the whites. Others complain that they have become "sassy," but this is rather what they feel bound to do, than what they actually see.

U. S. 7-30's.—This investment is still in the rage. Sales at the First National for three days of this week, \$80,000. The present loan is up, but the Bank has them for sale, and \$80,000 gold-bearing.

March 29, 1865.

TICKETS FOR THE EAST.—The ticket office connected with the La Crosse steamers is now open and tickets can be procured to all points in the East. Office on the levee at the foot of Jackson Street.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Agent.

CLEAS YOUR BEDS.—Another opportunity of but few days dawns in a nation to our citizens to their feather beds ready to be engaged in this business, can be found on the corner of Fourth and Franklin Streets, and will attend to all orders promptly. They call for and return the beds which they remove, and where persons will be inconvenient by their retention over night, will return them very speedily. They will be cleaned and washed their way up from City Point; yet, in the midst of such confusion, no hotel could show better attention to the wants of its guests than these liberated slaves are giving.

Three-fourths of the city, the majority of them are thus far remaining quickly with their late masters, at their old duties. They all know they are free, and chuckle greatly over the thought; but they mean to give their masters a chance to pay their wages.

The first thing many ask about is the prospect for negro slaves. They have heard in some way that in other cities the advent of the Yankees was the signal for the negroes to be freed. They are anxious to know if this is so.

For the most part, I doubt if the inferior classes of slaves will very well understand yet what it all means. They don't

know what to do, and are not afraid to try to do. They will, however, be compelled to do more, and stay out after nine o'clock than they wish; and stay a vague sort of jubilant shelling about free; but I doubt if many of them realize that the rebels have been hardy enough by the necessity of simultaneously protecting our own capital, the loss of which might have ruined the best work of their slaves.

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Five times as much blood, probably has been spilled by the Army of the Potomac as by all the other National forces combined. The seven days battle of the Wilderness, the battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, were all on a scale nowhere else approached, and between them were an almost countless number of minor engagements. The national arms made good progress, but the rebels, who were fighting pitilessly among themselves, were few and less well disciplined than the rebels.

Having no army to hand, they had nothing to distract the work of taking the rebel capital, and had to make do with what they had.

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